

score. Since the recorded death rate for carcinoma of the breast in the United States is increasing, and since radical mastectomy is now regarded by many as merely a good palliative procedure "allowing a maximum number of women to die more comfortably of visceral metastases without local chest wall or axillary recurrence," this reviewer regards the omission of a chapter on the McWhirter program as one meriting correction.

The sections on *thoracic tumors* are introduced with a copy of Rouviere's well known drawing of the lymphatic drainage of the lungs. Since more than 50 per cent of bronchogenic carcinomas originate in the periphery of the lungs, and lie in a bed of numerous thin walled veins, the importance of vascular spread should precede consideration of lymphatic involvement. The poor results attained by any method in the treatment of bronchogenic carcinoma attest this early vascular spread and are considered in subsequent chapters. The authors of the section dealing with bronchial adenomas recommend conservative removal of suitable cases and probably wisely condemn the use of radon seeds in the management of these cases.

It is difficult for the reader to ascertain the senior editor's own preference in the treatment of primary bronchial carcinomas suitable for surgical intervention. There are chapters on "radical lobectomy," pneumonectomy and certain modifications of same. The reader would probably welcome a recommended general policy.

Lampe provides a sound chapter on the radiotherapy of bronchial carcinoma, stressing the usefulness of orthovoltage roentgen therapy and its value in properly selected cases.

The section on tumors of the *esophagus* is the shortest one in the book. An undue amount of space is accorded the radical surgical removal of cancer of the esophagus in the light of the extremely modest results. The by-pass operation is considered in detail. Various methods of radiotherapy of esophageal cancer are discussed, ranging from interstitial radium to betatron treatment. An interesting chart on page 598 shows that the average survival of patients treated with external radiation sources is best with 250 KV. Cobalt and million volt therapy produced a shorter average survival time.

The place of rotation therapy is well discussed by Ebenius and colleagues, and the importance of constant check of the radiated field illustrated by photographs and diagrams. The results are modest, but again better than any published with cobalt or megavoltage, including linear accelerators. Ebenius and colleagues use 200 KV with constant fluoroscope check.

The profession is indebted to Drs. Pack and Ariel for assembling and editing the large amount of valuable material in this volume.

L. H. GARLAND, M.D.

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EDEMA—Mechanisms and Management—A Hahnemann Symposium on Salt and Water Retention—Edited by John H. Moyer, M.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medicine, and Morton Fuchs, M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1960. 833 pages, \$15.00.

This outstanding volume is the second of the symposia held last year at Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, and maintains the high standards of the first. The date of the meeting is not stated in the volume but it is clear from the references that it was last year. The book consists of short articles by 90 authors, comprehensively reviewing the entire subject of edema. Since edema crosses various specialties, investigators from specialties other than internal medicine are included in the symposium.

The book consists of eight parts, beginning with the basic

physiology of fluid and electrolyte balance which includes a discussion of cell membrane and electrolyte transfer. A discussion of the newer aspects of the counter current osmotic mechanisms of tubular reabsorption, of hormonal effects on electrolytes, aldosteronism, and the mechanisms of hyponatremia are among the subjects discussed in this important first part. Part II is a basic and clinical discussion of the pharmacology and therapeutic use of diuretics. Emphasis is given to the more recent developments. The coverage in this section is thorough with emphasis on basic mechanisms. The remaining sections cover edema secondary to steroids, electrolytes, diuretics in the treatment of hypertension, toxemia of pregnancy, edema of renal origin, of liver origin, and that associated with congestive heart failure. The articles are of a high order of competence and the references at the end of each article indicate that material of 1958 and 1959 is included. The book is profusely illustrated and many charts and diagrams aid the reader in understanding the highly technical material covered in the book.

This is probably the most comprehensive account of the subject of edema both from the physiological and the clinical aspects and should provide a much greater understanding of the complex problems which present themselves in the treatment of edema. The book can be highly recommended to all physicians interested in understanding the mechanisms and pathophysiology of electrolytes, diuretics and the diseases in which they play an important role.

MAURICE SOKOLOW, M.D.

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OBSTETRICS (From the Original Text of Joseph B. DeLee, M.D.) Twelfth Edition—J. P. Greenhill, M.D., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S. (Hon.) Senior Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist, The Michael Reese Hospital; Obstetrician and Gynecologist, Associate Staff, The Chicago Lying-in Hospital. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1960. 1098 pages, 1219 illustrations on 903 Figures, 119 in Color, \$17.00.

The new edition of this major American textbook appears just five years after the previous edition, thus attesting to its popularity, but it has indeed been extensively rewritten and revised. Nine chapters have been squeezed within a framework of only ten additional pages, and the number of pages devoted to indexing is precisely the same as before. Twenty of the eighty chapters were contributed by twenty-three assisting experts, most of them nonobstetricians, and some eight other consultants reviewed and advised in the preparation of various portions of the text. Practically every page of the book has been rewritten to some extent, a good many of the older illustrations were deleted, and 162 new ones added. In many instances revision meant insertion of new fragments of text, sometimes without serious consideration of precise placement in relation to what preceded and followed. A notable example is in the section on clinical course of labor, where Caldeyro's work is quoted (and several of his graphs reproduced, without credit being given) far ahead of any mention of his name in the text. Then there follows a brief but rather anticlimactic description of some of Caldeyro's earlier work, more or less as stated in the previous edition, although even this paragraph did not escape some degree of editorial revamping. Throughout the book countless minor changes in sentence structure have been made, presumably to substantiate the claim of extensive revision, but most of these accomplished little beyond an increased work load for the typesetter.

Nevertheless, many parts of this book merit the attention of all obstetricians. Particular mention should be made of the stimulating chapter by Ernest Page on placental physiology, Erik Rydberg's explanation of cephalic labor mechanisms, and McCartney's sensible discussion of toxemia.

Davidsohn now receives full credit for the section on erythroblastosis, and this has been suitably brought up to date. Meyer Perlstein, the well-known pediatric neurologist, has contributed a short chapter on perinatal brain injury, with particular emphasis on cerebral palsy, and Honoria Acosta-Sison has expanded the excellent discussion of hydatidiform mole and choriocarcinoma. Helene Deutsch's chapter on the psychology of pregnancy has been replaced by a similar essay written by the late Flanders Dunbar.

Near the end of the book is a very short but rather fascinating chapter by the late Herbert Schmitz. Entitled "Meditatorial Problems," it is a brief discussion of the views of the Catholic Church on such matters as abortion, destructive operations on fetuses, operation for ectopic pregnancy, birth control, and artificial insemination. This should be read by all house officers who have not had occasion to acquaint themselves with Catholic doctrines that often influence obstetric and gynecologic decisions and practices.

Obviously one cannot in this setting review in depth a book of more than a thousand pages covering every facet of obstetrics and related problems, nor is there need to do so for a volume known to all workers in its field. Certainly Greenhill's text is still amongst the top three American efforts, but one gets the impression that to some extent it has gradually taken on the flavor of a reference work rather than the homespun quality of an undergraduate textbook that it had in DeLee's time. Perhaps this is good, even inevitable, as more and more information is added to the hard core of what we used to call obstetrics.

CHARLES E. McLENNAN, M.D.

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DISEASES OF THE NEWBORN—Alexander J. Schaffer, M.D., Associate Professor of Pediatrics, with a section on Neonatal Cardiology by Milton Markowitz, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics; both of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and Pediatricians to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1960. 878 pages, illustrated, \$20.00.

Doctor Schaffer's extensive experience of almost thirty years of caring for newborns at Sinai Hospital of Baltimore, Wonani Hospital of Maryland and the Johns Hopkins Hospital is well presented by this book. It is a comprehensive and authoritative volume on "Neonatology"—a word coined by Doctor Schaffer to describe the art and science of diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the newborn. There are 214 case summaries incorporated into the text to illustrate in a practical and realistic way the facets of differential diagnosis and of treatment. Illustrations are numerous and of excellent quality. References are adequate and up-to-date.

Centers caring for newborns and physicians responsible for their welfare will find this book well worth while.

WILLIAM C. DEAMER, M.D.

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MOSTLY MURDER—Sir Sydney Smith, C.B.E., LL.D., M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Edin.), Emeritus Professor of Forensic Medicine, Edinburgh University. Formerly Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Rector of Edinburgh University. With a foreword by Erle Stanley Gardner; David McKay Company, Inc., 119 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y., 1960. 318 pages, \$4.95.

Sir Sydney Smith, one of the first medico-legal experts of our time, has prepared his autobiography to consist primarily of recounting the events and his role in a number of celebrated criminal cases.

As a pioneer in the field he takes just credit for bringing scientific crime investigation to the fore, particularly in its medical aspects. He simultaneously heaps repeated scorn on his arch rival and colleague Sir Bernard Spilsbury, a

pathologist of renown in England. So blunt is this condemnation over Spilsbury's possible errors in cases where both men gave testimony in the courts, that one cannot but wonder that the acrimony in this rivalry would not have waned somewhat after Spilsbury's death. From reading the book, presumably, Sir Sydney Smith did not err at any time.

Despite this, the book presents interesting facets of cases that make fairly satisfying reading. To the person interested in forensic science, the book holds little of technical value that he would not have gathered in other reading. To the casual reader, interested in murder-mystery type material, this book would prove to be worth while, although laborious reading. The book did not prove to be one not easily put down before finishing.

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LEUKOCYTE ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES—Roy L. Walford, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology, University of California School of Medicine, Los Angeles. Grune and Stratton, Inc., 381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1960. 182 pages, \$6.75.

This book is a comprehensive compendium of available information on leukocyte immunology, exclusive of the role of leukocytes in the passive transfer of delayed hypersensitivity and the role of the leukocyte in antibody transport and synthesis.

The author has first-hand experience in practically all features of the problem which he covers, so that his analysis of data is particularly meaningful and critical. Of outstanding value to students and investigators in the field is his detailed description of techniques for the study of leukocyte antigens and antibodies. Included are methods of collection of leukocytes, fractionation into various types, preservation of cells, and immunologic techniques for demonstrating antigen-antibody reactions. The comparative value and meaning of results obtained by various workers using different techniques are assessed, with particular emphasis on the antiglobulin consumption test, which, in the author's opinion, is "the most important technical advance since the development of the leuko-agglutinin test."

The aspect of immuno-hematology covered in this work is among the most controversial and technically difficult. One cannot escape the feeling, after studying the subject, that the true significance of many present concepts of leukocyte immunology will be radically changed as methodology progresses. It is refreshing, therefore, to find that the author of this work stresses the errors and pit-falls in the field and avoids formulating broad schemes relating this or that laboratory finding to clinical disease. For example, he points out that the relationship of leukocyte antibodies to leukopenic states is far from clear in that a significant percentage of cases do not demonstrate antibodies, while in some cases where antibodies are present, leukopenia does not exist. One of the few clinical phenomena, that can be unquestionably related, is the high frequency of leukocyte antibodies in patients receiving multiple transfusions. Even here, however, individuals with a high titer of leukocyte antibodies do not always incur the pyrogenic reaction after transfusion which has been attributed to leukocyte antigen-antibody reactions. Also emphasized is the difficulty in establishing the specificity of leukocyte agglutination by serum containing red-cell antibodies, the need for avoiding certain pathological leukocytes and sera as test systems, and the difficulty in interpretation of leukopenic responses *in vivo* as meaning leukocyte antigen-antibody reaction.

A separate chapter on the L-E phenomenon is of considerable interest since it draws together the present thinking on the meaning of the phenomenon. It is clear that this activity involving nuclear damage and phagocytosis is distinct from the leukocyte antigen-antibody reactions as de-